

California Water Urban and Agriculture

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Statewide

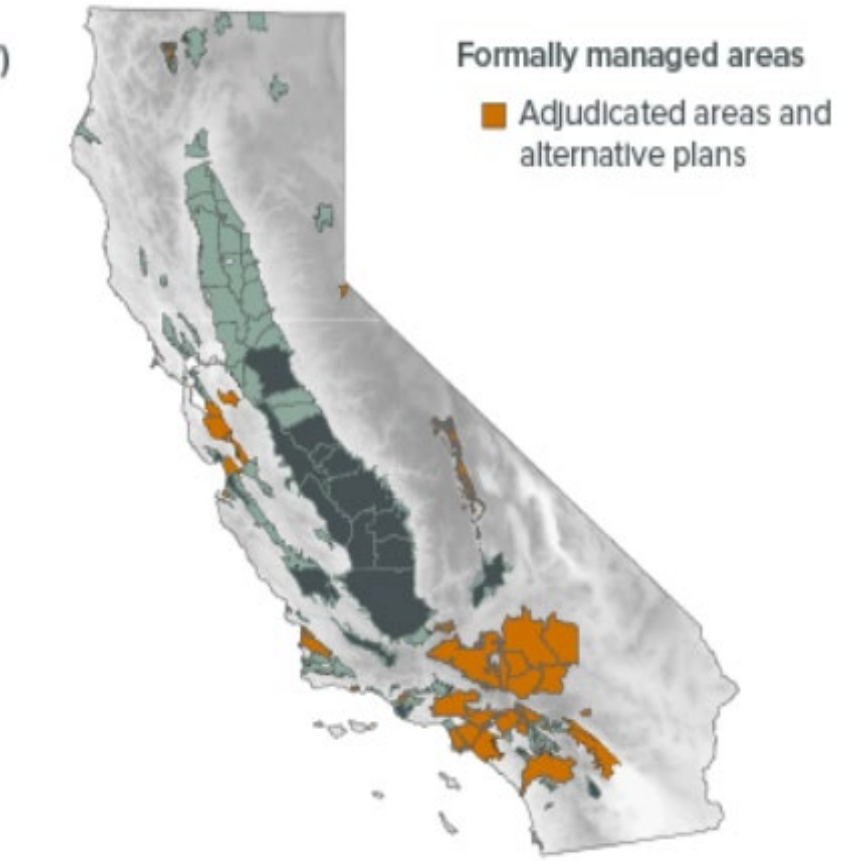


Water Supply: Surface and Groundwater

A) Main above-ground storage and conveyance

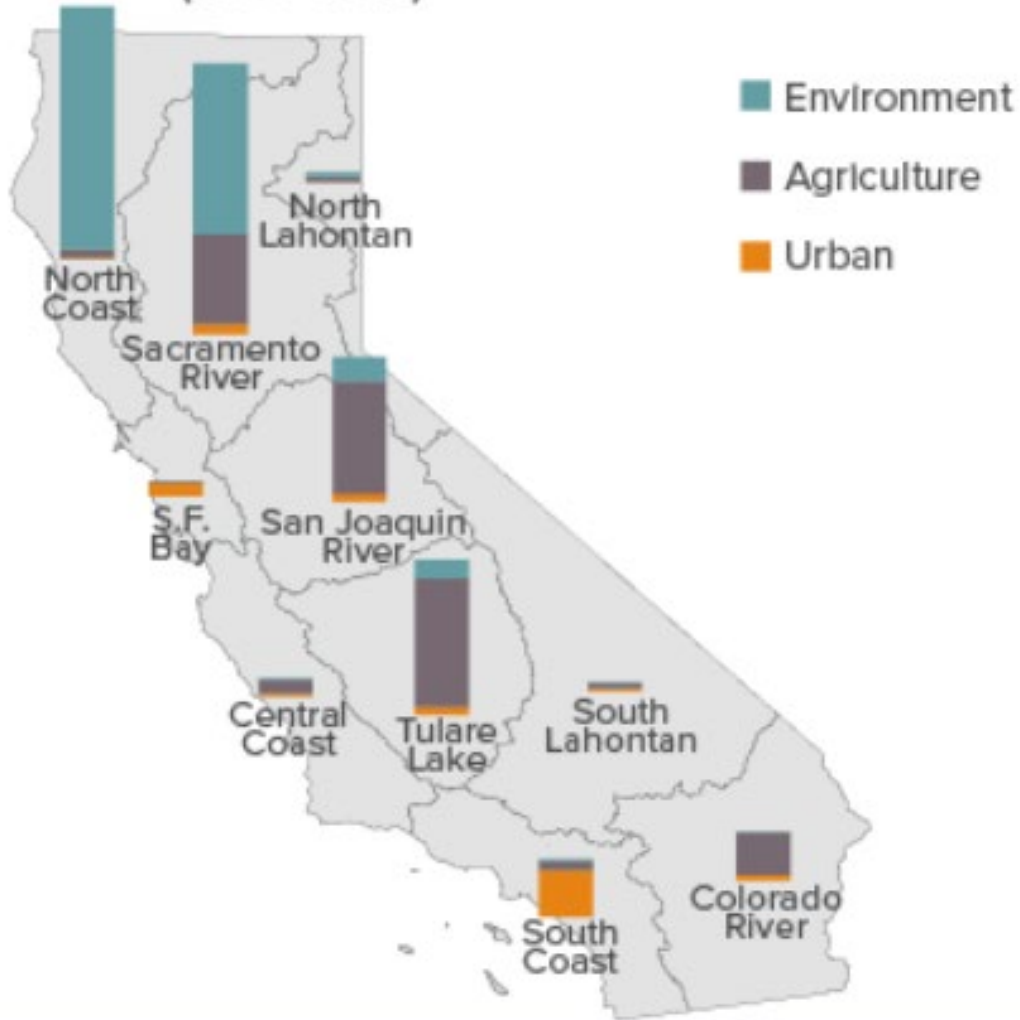


B) Main groundwater basins

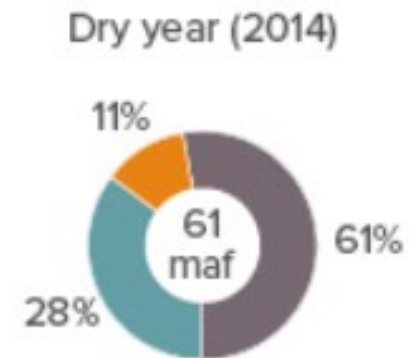
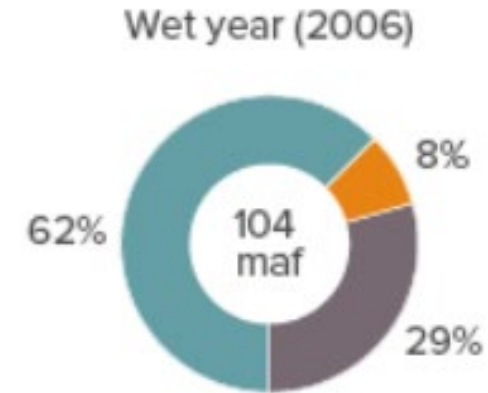


50% environmental, 40% agricultural, and 10% urban

Average annual applied water use
(1998–2015)

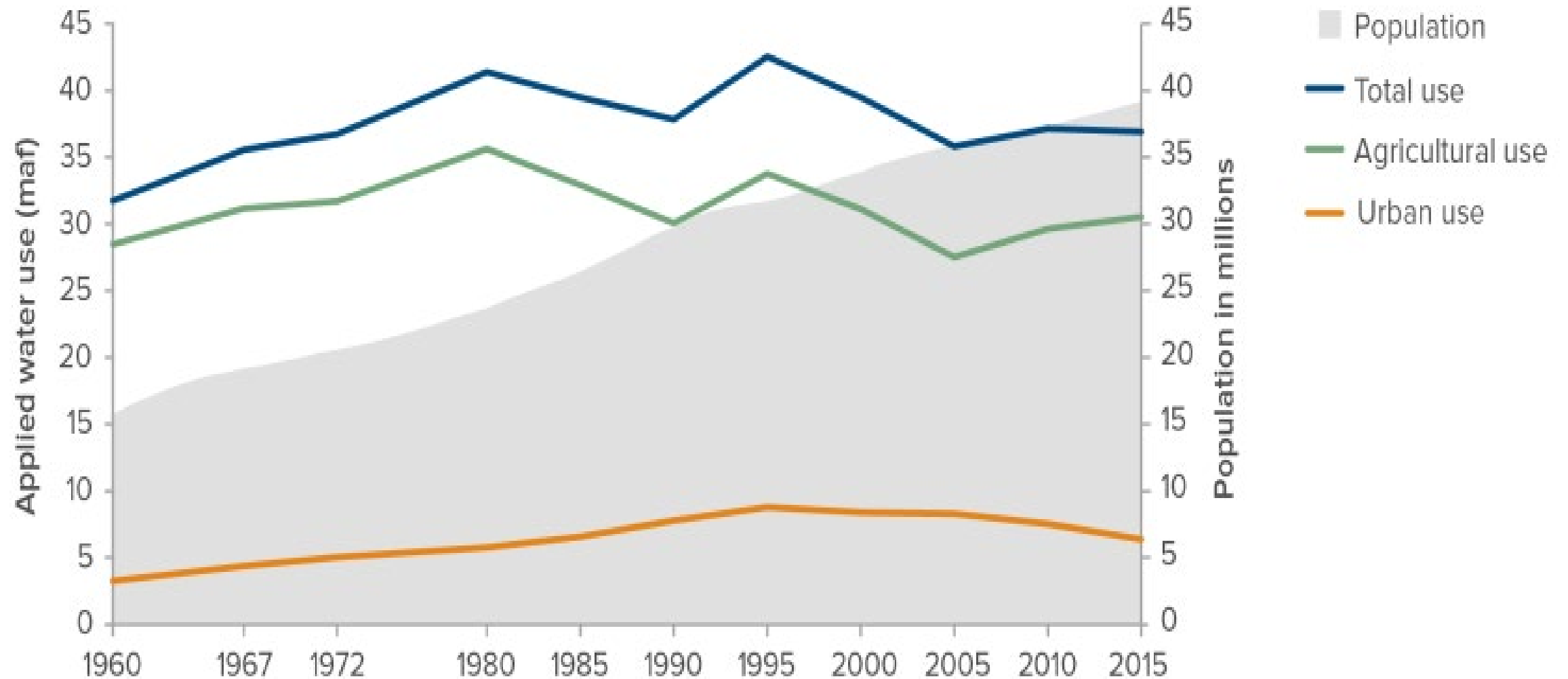


Statewide applied water use,
millions of acre-feet (maf)



Improved Efficiency

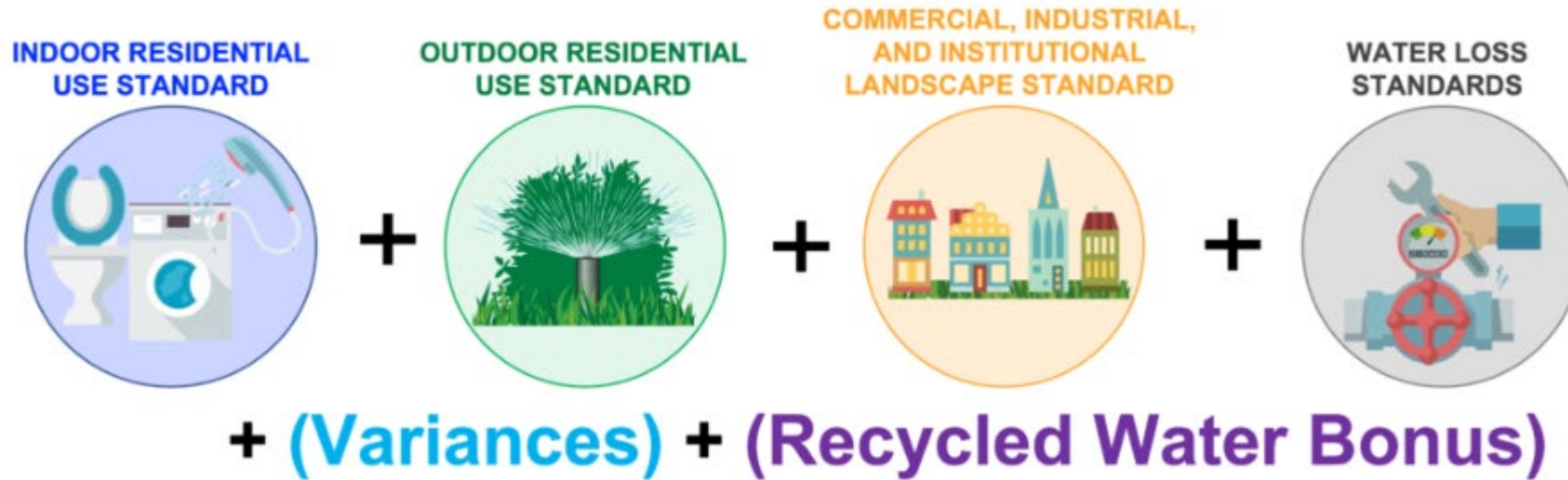
Both agricultural and urban water use have fallen over the past two decades



Urban Water Conservation Requirements

- Urban Water Management Plans
- California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) 1991 – 2016
 - Water suppliers, environmental groups and advocates
 - Best Management Practices/MOU
- Grant Funding Requirements - 2007
- SBX7-7 Steinberg - 2009
 - 20 X 2020
 - Percentage reduction approach
- Senate Bill 606/Assembly Bill 1668 Hertzberg/Friedman - 2018
 - “Making water conservation a California Way of Life”
 - Budget based approach

Water Agency Water Use Objective =



Source: California Water Efficiency Partnership, <https://calwep.org/>

- CII Performance Measures – best management practices
- Water Shortage Contingency Plans Standard Stages
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

Water Efficiency/Conservation: Outlook

Pros:

- More efficient
- Targeted/innovative programs
- Standardized information

Challenges:

- Cost effective and affordability
- Top-down versus bottom-up
- Ongoing drought, wildfires, water quality, etc.
- Customer communication

Industry Achievements

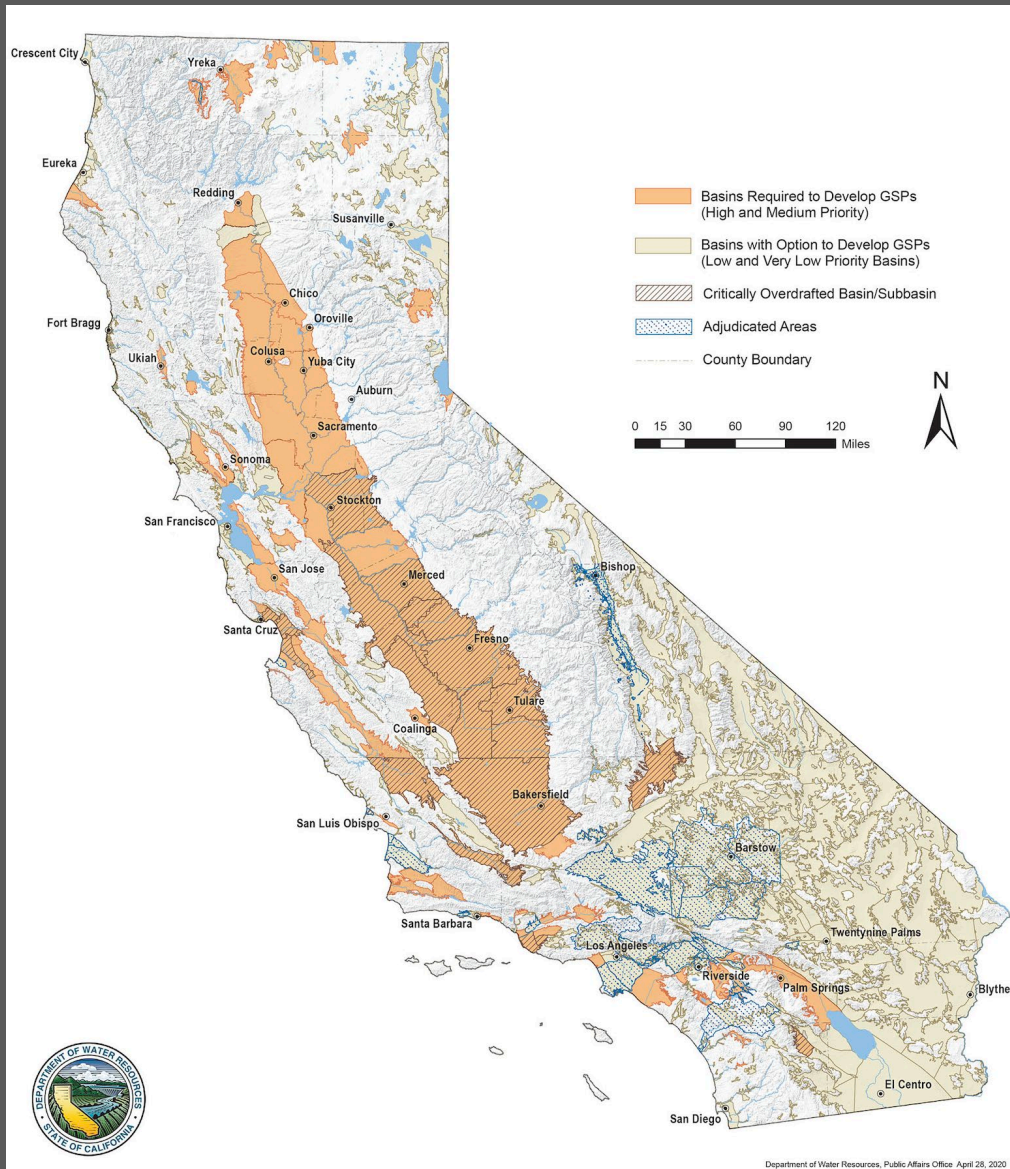
- Almonds: Farmers have reduced the amount of water needed to grow each almond by 33 percent between the 1990s and 2010s and are working on another 20 percent by 2025
- Dairy: The amount of water used to produce each gallon of California milk has decreased more than 88 percent over the past 50-plus years
- Innovations Abound: Public-private partnerships increasing water use efficiency statewide

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

Regulation:

- Requires sustainable groundwater management by 2040/2042
- Prioritizes regulatory process (high- vs. medium-priority basins)
 - High-priority plans submitted by 1/1/2020 (sustainability to be achieved by 2040)
 - Medium-priority plans submitted by 1/1/2022 (sustainability to be achieved by 2042)
- Allows for local control with state assistance & enforcement
 - CA Dept. of Water Resources assists with technical, planning and financial assistance
 - State Water Resources Control Board handles enforcement

Critically Overdrafted Basins



SGMA: Outlook

Pros:

- Groundwater is best managed locally
- State offers assistance when needed
- Creative solutions on the table (more investment in groundwater recharge, etc.)

Challenges:

- Surface water management still a question
- Ongoing drought
- Up to 1,000,000 acres to be fallowed due to SGMA
- Drastic shifts in land use and crop production



Overwatering?

Find tips on how much water
your yard really needs at
BeWaterSmart.info

Questions & Discussion

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